

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

LARRY LATTIG, in his capacity as trustee of ) **ORDER**  
the LLV CREDITOR TRUST created in )  
accordance with the THIRD AMENDED )  
CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF REORGANIZATION )  
PROPOSED BY LAKE )  
AT LAS VEGAS JOINT VENTURE, LLC )  
AND LLV-1, LLC, )  
  
Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 )  
vs. )  
 )  
820 MANAGEMENT TRUST, et al., )  
 )  
Defendants. )  
 )  
 )

## INTRODUCTION

Before the Court is 820 Management Trust, Lee M. Bass, Sid R. Bass, Sid R. Bass Management Trust, and BSF Partners' (the "Movants") Motion for Withdrawal of Reference to the Bankruptcy Court of the Parties' Adversary Proceedings, Case No. 10-01284-LBR (Case No. 2:10-cv-1679, ECF No. 1). Larry Lattig, in his Capacity As Trustee Of The LLV Creditor Trust Created In Accordance With The Third Amended Chapter 11 Plan Of Reorganization Proposed By Lake At Las Vegas Joint Venture, LLC and LLV-1, LLC ("Plaintiff") filed a Response on September 21, 2010 in the Bankruptcy Court (Case No.

2:10-cv-1679, ECF No. 5). The Movants filed a Reply on October 5, 2010 (Case No. 2:10-cv-1679, ECF No. 4).

Also before the Court is David Cox, John R. Plunkett, Jr., Stephen Shapiro and David Voorhies' (the "Movants")<sup>1</sup> Motion for Withdrawal of Reference to the Bankruptcy Court of the Parties' Adversary Proceedings, Case No. 10-01284-LBR (Case No. 2:10-cv-1680, ECF No. 1). Larry Lattig, in his Capacity As Trustee Of The LLV Creditor Trust Created In Accordance With The Third Amended Chapter 11 Plan Of Reorganization Proposed By Lake At Las Vegas Joint Venture, LLC And LLV-1, LLC ("Plaintiff") filed a Response on September 21, 2010 in the Bankruptcy Court. (Case No. 2:10-cv-1680, ECF No. 4). The Movants filed a Reply on October 5, 2010 (Case No. 2:10-cv-1680, ECF No. 3).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Movants' Motions for Withdrawal of Reference to the Bankruptcy Court of the Parties' Adversary Proceedings (Case No. 2:10-cv-1679, ECF No. 1 & Case No. 2:10-cv-1680, ECF No. 1) are DENIED.

## **FACTS AND BACKGROUND**

Lake at Las Vegas Joint Venture, LLC, and LLV-1, LLC and their jointly-affiliated debtors (collectively, the “Debtors”) filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, in the District of Nevada, on July 17, 2008. On June 21, 2010, the Debtors filed the Third Amended Chapter 11 Plan Of Reorganization Proposed By Lake At Las Vegas Joint Venture, LLC and LLV-1, LLC (the “Plan”), which was confirmed by Order dated July 1, 2010. Under the provisions of the Plan, a creditors’ trust was created and purports to have been assigned the claims asserted in the adversary proceeding filed in bankruptcy court, case no. 10-01284-lbr.

Lake Las Vegas Resort is a 3,592 acre master-planned residential development and

<sup>1</sup> Case No. 10-cv-1680-GMN-PAL is consolidated with Case No. 10-cv-1679-GMN-PAL. The arguments made by the Movants in both cases are referenced jointly in this Order.

1 resort community located approximately 20 miles east of the center of Las Vegas, Nevada.  
2 (Motion to Withdraw Reference pg. 9, ECF No. 1). Plaintiffs allege that Movants received a  
3 portion of a \$470 million dollar distribution of loan proceeds from a \$560 million loan made  
4 in 2004 from a syndicate of banks led by Credit Suisse. (*Id.*). Plaintiffs assert, among other  
5 things, that the loan was a fraudulent conveyance. Movants petition this Court to withdraw  
6 the reference to the bankruptcy court and request a jury trial. (*Id.*).

7 **DISCUSSION**

8 **A. Legal Standard**

9 District courts have original jurisdiction of “all civil proceedings arising under title 11,  
10 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b). Section 157(d) provides  
11 for two ways that a reference may be withdrawn from a bankruptcy proceeding, one  
12 mandatory and one permissive. The statute states:

13       The district court may withdraw, in whole or in part, any case or  
14 proceeding referred under this section, on its own motion or on  
15 timely motion of any party, for cause shown. The district court  
16 shall, on timely motion of a party, so withdraw a proceeding if  
17 the court determines that resolution of the proceeding requires  
18 consideration of both title 11 and other laws of the United States  
19 regulating organizations or activities affecting interstate  
20 commerce.

21       28 U.S.C. § 157(d). The Movants cite to the permissive withdrawal as grounds for granting  
22 their motion.

23       Section 157(d) allows permissive withdrawal “for cause shown,” but does not provide  
24 guidance as to what is necessary to show cause. Accordingly, courts have identified a variety  
25 of factors that may be considered, including: (1) efficient use of judicial resources, (2) delay  
and costs to parties, (3) uniformity of bankruptcy administration, (4) prevention of forum  
shopping, and other related factors. *Security Farms v. International Broth. of Teamsters*,

1     *Chauffers, Warehousemen & Helpers*, 124 F.3d 999, 1008 (9th Cir. 1997) (*citing In re Orion*  
2     *Pictures Corp.*, 4 F.3d 1095, 1101 (2nd Cir. 1993)). Other factors that could be relevant are  
3     whether the issues are core or non-core proceedings, and the right to a jury trial. *See, e.g., In*  
4     *re Coe-Truman Technologies, Inc.*, 214 B.R. 183, 187 (N.D. Ill. 1997) (“As a non-core  
5     proceeding, the bankruptcy court’s decision will be subject to de novo review in this Court ....  
6     We find, therefore, that it is a more efficient use of judicial resources for this Court to decide  
7     this case in the first instance.”) (citation omitted); *Ellenberg v. Bouldin*, 125 B.R. 851, 856  
8     (N.D. Ga. 1991) (withdrawing reference in fraudulent transfer action because defendant had  
9     right to jury trial). As this is permissive withdrawal, it is within the Court’s discretion to  
10    grant or deny a motion to withdraw.

11    **B. Analysis**

12    The Movants request to withdraw the reference because they seek a jury trial, have a  
13    right to a jury trial and will not consent to a jury trial before the bankruptcy court. In order  
14    for the bankruptcy court to conduct a jury trial, it must have the consent of the parties. 28  
15    U.S.C. § 157(e); *In re Cinematronics, Inc.*, 916 F.2d 1444, 1451 (9th Cir. 1990) (“where a  
16    jury trial is required and the parties refuse to consent to bankruptcy jurisdiction, withdrawal  
17    of the case to the district court is appropriate.”). The Supreme Court has held that a person  
18    who has not submitted a claim against a bankruptcy estate has a right to a jury trial when sued  
19    by a trustee in bankruptcy to recover an allegedly fraudulent monetary transfer.

20    *Granfinanciera, S.A. v. Nordberg*, 492 U.S. 33, 109 S. Ct. 2792 (1989).

21    The Movants’ main argument for withdrawing the reference is that they are entitled to  
22    a jury trial because they did not participate in the Debtors’ bankruptcy case and did not file a  
23    proof of claim against any of the Debtors. (*See Motion to Withdraw Reference pg. 9*). As  
24    held by the Supreme Court, the Movants are entitled to a jury trial even though a fraudulent  
25    conveyance action is listed as a “core proceeding” under section 157(b)(2)(H).

1     *Granfinanciera*, 492 U.S. at 34 (“The Seventh Amendment entitles petitioners to their  
2 requested jury trial notwithstanding § 157(b)(2)(H)’s designation of fraudulent conveyance  
3 actions as “core proceedings” which non-Article III bankruptcy judges may adjudicate.”).  
4     The Movants argue that the right to a jury trial and refusal to consent to Bankruptcy Court for  
5 a jury trial satisfy the requirement of showing good cause to withdraw the reference to the  
6 bankruptcy court.

7                 Movants also argue that the reference should be withdrawn because it is a complex  
8 case that will likely require significant discovery, numerous witnesses, and a lengthy jury  
9 trial. They argue that there are several non core causes of action that would be subject to *de*  
10 *novo* review in this Court if tried in bankruptcy court. *See, e.g., Security Farms*, 124 F.3d  
11 999, 1008 (9th Cir. 1997). If both courts have to learn the details of a complicated case it  
12 would not be an efficient use of judicial resources.

13                 Plaintiffs argue against the withdrawal reference asserting that since the adversary  
14 proceeding alleges fraudulent transfers and preferences, both core matters defined under 11  
15 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(F), (H), that the bankruptcy court is best equipped to handle the  
16 controversy. The bankruptcy court is familiar with the underlying facts of the action, having  
17 presided over the main bankruptcy case. Furthermore, the bankruptcy court has expertise to  
18 handle issues of pretrial matters that occur in bankruptcy cases. Therefore, Plaintiffs argue  
19 that the withdrawal of the reference is inappropriate at this time because allowing the  
20 bankruptcy court to retain jurisdiction over the action until all the pretrial issues are resolved  
21 and the case is ready for trial, ensures the best use of our bankruptcy court system’s resources  
22 and expertise. *See In re Healthcentral.com*, 504 F.3d at 788. This Court agrees.

23                 Courts acknowledge the relevance of a party’s right to a jury trial in district court when  
24 deciding whether to withdraw the reference to the bankruptcy court; however, courts have  
25 denied a party’s request for immediate withdrawal of reference where the basis of the request

1 is a party's entitlement to a jury trial as is the reason in this action. *See, e.g., Barlow & Peek,*  
2 *Inc. v. Manke Truck Lines, Inc.*, 163 B.R. 177, 179 (D. Nev. 1993) ("The filing of a jury  
3 demand in a non core proceeding which is related to a bankruptcy case should not result in  
4 the District Judge on a knee jerk basis withdrawing the order of reference."); *In re*  
5 *Apponline.Com, Inc.*, 303 B.R. 723, 727 (E.D.N.Y.2004) ("A rule that would require a  
6 district court to withdraw a reference simply because a party is entitled to a jury trial,  
7 regardless of how far along toward trial a case may be, runs counter to the policy favoring  
8 judicial economy that underlies the statutory scheme." (quoting *In re Kenai Corp.*, 136 B.R.  
9 59, 61 (S.D.N.Y.1992))); *In re Commercial Financial Services, Inc.*, 239 B.R. 586, 597  
10 (Bankr.N.D.Okla.1999) (same); *In re Hardesty*, 190 B.R. 653, 656 (D.Kan.1995) ("Even if a  
11 jury trial may constitute cause for withdrawal, the district court may decline to withdraw the  
12 reference until the case is ready for trial.").

13 "A valid right to a Seventh Amendment jury trial in the district court does not mean  
14 the bankruptcy court must instantly give up jurisdiction and that the action must be  
15 transferred to the district court. Instead . . . the bankruptcy court may retain jurisdiction over  
16 the action for pretrial matters." *In re Healthcentral.com*, 504 F.3d 775, 788 (9th Cir. 2007).  
17 The court in *In re Healthcentral.com* explained why a bankruptcy court should retain  
18 jurisdiction over pretrial matters. First, allowing the bankruptcy court to retain jurisdiction  
19 does not abridge a party's Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial. *Id.* at 787. "Second,  
20 requiring that an action be immediately transferred to district court simply because of a jury  
21 trial right would run counter to our bankruptcy system." *Id.* The current system "promotes  
22 judicial economy and efficiency by making use of the bankruptcy court's unique knowledge  
23 of Title 11 and familiarity with the actions before them." *Id.* at 787–88.

24 The Court will not withdraw the reference at this time. Although the right to the jury  
25 trial does weigh in favor of withdrawing the reference, the remaining factors favor a denial.

1 The main causes of action alleged in the adversary proceeding are fraudulent conveyance and  
2 avoidance and recovery of preferential transfers which are core bankruptcy matters best dealt  
3 with by the bankruptcy court. Allowing the Bankruptcy Judge to handle the pretrial matters  
4 will ensure uniformity in the bankruptcy process. Finally, judicial economy and efficiency is  
5 promoted by permitting the bankruptcy court to preside over the pretrial matters because of  
6 the “bankruptcy court’s unique knowledge of Title 11 and familiarity with the actions before  
7 them.” *Id.* at 788. Accordingly, Movants’ Motion to Withdraw the Reference to the  
8 Bankruptcy Court is **DENIED**.

9 **CONCLUSION**

10 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that 820 Management Trust, Lee M. Bass, Sid R. Bass,  
11 Sid R. Bass Management Trust and BSF Partners, David Cox, John R. Plunkett, Jr., Stephen  
12 Shapiro and David Voorhies’ (the “Movants”) Motion for Withdrawal of Reference to the  
13 Bankruptcy Court of the Parties’ Adversary Proceedings, Case No. 10-01284-LBR (Case No.  
14 2:10-cv-1679, ECF No. 1 & Case No. 2:10-cv-1680, ECF No. 1) is **DENIED without**  
15 **prejudice** to be reasserted at the appropriate time before trial.

16 DATED this 31st day of March, 2011.

17   
18 \_\_\_\_\_  
19 Gloria M. Navarro  
20 United States District Judge  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25